

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

SATURDAY : NOVEMBER 2.

It may be of local interest to know that among the candidates for vacant bishoprics in the Protestant Episcopal church is Rev. Prescott Everts, son of the late Wm. M. Everts. Mr. Everts is rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, N. Y., and is in middle life.

A Yokohama paper says that philatelists will be interested to learn that the Japanese authorities have under consideration a proposal to issue new three sen postal stamps in memory of the late Prince Kitashirakawa. The design recommended for the new stamp has in the center a picture of the Formosa Shrine, which is dedicated to the Prince, with the Imperial crest beside it surrounded by the letters "Imperial Japanese Post."

Hundreds of sympathetic letters and presents of flowers and food were sent to the assassin Czolgosz in Auburn prison. None of them were permitted to reach him. The man died, assuming that the execution went off as ordered, without the knowledge that he had a friend or admirer in the world. The custom is new in the literature of American criminology but it is one that should not be permitted to lapse.

It is a pleasure to know that greater care is to be exercised hereafter in the installation of wires. When concentrated fire is taken into a place of business or residence the immediate precaution should not only be used by the people who do the work but by the authorities as well. The testing of street wires should be frequent and thorough to prevent such an accident as happened to a hackman three years ago or was narrowly averted the other day in front of the Metropolitan Meat Market.

EDUCATION AND EQUALITY.

All because President Roosevelt entertained at dinner Booker T. Washington, the negro president of a negro school in Alabama, there is raging a storm which threatens to eclipse that which blows about his policy of appointing good men, whether or not they are negroes, to office in the south. There are many foolish things being said during this war, things which had better be left unsaid, but through it all there is a current of understanding of the position of the negro, which promises in the end to result in the solution of the race problem of the South.

While this truly great worker for the uplifting of his people was at the table of Theodore Roosevelt another negro laborer in the same field, the president of a school, was quoted in the great journals of the East as saying that the hope of the negro was that he might maintain his identity and through education reach a position of racial importance which would be impossible if there should be any partial amalgamation. He adjured his people to not struggle for social equality, which must result in bitterness, but to make a place for themselves and so fill it that they would be respected and live peaceful lives.

It is the close of the second generation since the negro question wrought for the division of the people, and therefore there may be a calm view taken of the future and the way in which the later generations will view the negro in the life of the republic. No backward step ever will mark the American republic. The political equality which was given to this race by the American people cannot be taken from them. But the difference in their social status, as in connection with the white people, is as marked today as it was forty years ago.

It would be safe to say that of the majority of the negroes of the United States today not one-half ever strive for social equality with the whites. Men and women there are of that race who are as delicate of feeling as any of their fair-skinned brethren or sisters. They feel the slight of the withdrawn garment, the implied contamination, as deeply, even more than did their parents the lash. They are the equals of the whitest and bluest blooded in feeling, but there must be worn away by generations the touch of the social difference which grew from years of servitude and mastery. This feeling is not entirely of one side. In the normally constituted of the one race it is as finely felt as in the same specimen of the other.

In the city of Washington there is a church where the best educated and most perfectly organized society of the hundred thousand negroes of the Capital City worship. Into that edifice, which is an ornament to the city, there go each Sabbath hundreds of negroes whose aim in life is to so live that they may respect themselves and be respected by their neighbors. Yet a white person is made to feel actually uncomfortable if by chance he wanders into that church. There is a sense of self-sufficiency among those well groomed and well-bred negroes which renders them a society apart as well from the whites as from the ignorant and evil of their own race. And of this class of the race in that city there has never been a criminal, nor any trouble as to the fourteenth amendment.

It is from the pushing, talking assertive negro that the race suffers. The Washingtons spend their lives in uplifting. They leave their people the better for their lives and labor. The Perry Carsons are of another kind and they create a feeling of repulsion, for that tribute which is wrung from an unwilling people, whether of place or position, is paid in the coin of ill will. The negro who has forced himself into the hotel or cafe under threat of the law, has found his service too ill for comfort, and the people upon whom he has forced his society never forget the intrusion.

The hope for the South is education. The people will be advanced only through the cultivation of the mass of the population, and until they have come to realize that this is their only hope, until they abandon their effort to wrest recognition which is withheld from ancient prejudice, rather compelling it by personal attainment, there will be a race question, and the Anglo-Saxon will not be the one who suffers.

EXPOSITIONS FINANCIAL FAILURES.

With many states and territories of the Union and the friendly foreign countries considering the making of displays of their resources at the Trans-Mississippi fair at St. Louis in 1903, the fact that the stockholders of the Buffalo Pan-American exposition will be called upon to make up a deficit of a million dollars, must call attention to the truth that such great fairs are not financial successes. Beginning with the demand upon the stockholders whose money made the Chicago fair of 1893 possible, there has been an era of failures from a monetary point of view. Each of the expositions, at Charleston, at Omaha, at Atlanta and now at Buffalo, have fallen below the expectations of their promoters. This in America, while from the greatest of the foreign fairs, that of Paris last year, the same story comes of disappointment of the people.

Perhaps it is not that the people have lost their interest in displays of the resources of the countries, but that the plans for the entertainment of visitors are made upon such an elaborate scale that it is impossible to recoup the expenditure within the season of open gates. The growth of expositions has been enormous. From the days of the American Centennial, which was the greatest enlargement upon the plans of the Crystal Palace fair to that time attempted, there has been an effort to make the permanent feature of the show one which would attract. Now advertising is a matter of descriptions of buildings and effects, rather than of displays. At Paris the buildings were by no means the least part of the show, and at Buffalo the features of lighting and games were starred as the great attractions.

Commemorating a great event in the history of the Nation the Trans-Mississippi fair will be built upon even greater lines than its immediate predecessors. Attendances must be counted in millions to make any showing against the expenditures, side shows must be counted by scores to secure needed fees from concessionaires, and the result will be an over grown exhibition which will leave an impression of ponderousness and not of educational effect. Perhaps the promoters of fairs are killing the goose which lays the golden egg for them by trying to make it lay too many.

CROKER'S CANDIDATE.

The nomination of Mr. Shepard as the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York simply meant that Mr. Croker preferred to have a Democrat in office who was opposed to him than to see the Democratic organization broken by the triumph of the Republicans.

Croker knew that no out-and-out Tammany man could be elected this year. The next thing was to get a Democrat elected, no matter what his views on Tammany might be, and take the chances of binding him afterwards to the interests of the only coherent party he could look to for support and promotion. Even if he should prove irreconcilable to the Hall he could not do much harm. The Hall would survive him and perhaps keep him from being nominated, and in the meanwhile all Tammany men would not be turned out of office. In dealing with a Republican Mayor things would not go so well. Tammany would lose its hold; its methods in the past would be thoroughly and relentlessly exposed; its chances of political return materially cut down. As a choice of evils Mr. Croker prefers a moderately anti-Tammany Democrat to a strenuously anti-Tammany Republican.

The situation seems to be well enough understood by the voters of New York to make the prospects of Mr. Low's election very good indeed.

COW PEAS AND CHICKENS.

In the Eastern States the growing of cow peas as food for chickens is not uncommon and the fowls fed upon them are said to do well. Cow peas for other purposes are being imported here but there is no good reason why they should not be used as chicken feed and many reasons why the poultryman should be glad of the chance to try them.

Experts in chicken culture here say that fowls soon exhaust an ordinary acreage of lawn or pasture land. They do well when they pioneer it, the second generation does tolerably well, and the third generation has hard luck in the effort to keep alive. The remedy is to diversify the growths of the soil and nothing is better for that than crops which supply acceptable chicken food. Given four acres for fowls and two acres might be set apart for cow peas, the fowls being kept while the crop is growing, on the other two. Then when the peas are ready, set out the first tract to something else, wheat, if preferred, thus preparing for a second semi-annual rotation of crops. As a subsidiary crop there can be nothing better than red-peppers of which all fowls are very fond. Of course all chicken runways should have plenty of fresh water—not water set out in pans, but either running in a stream or dripping into a shallow concrete basin under a tap.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

The negro as a soldier was successful in the Civil War and made a good impression, so far as he was used, in the war with Spain. The qualities that render him useful in a military way are described as follows by Captain R. L. Bullard who lately commanded a regiment of Alabama colored volunteers: "By character more submissive to discipline, by nature more good humored and happy, from social position more subordinate, from previous habit of life more accustomed to yield respect to superiors, from poverty more used to plain food, fewer clothes and comforts, the average negro volunteer comes to the colors with more of the first urgently needed qualities of the soldier, and reader for service than the white. He ought in all reason to make, and I believe he will make, a sudden emergency soldier par excellence."

If the negro is looking for a career, the military one seems to be opening to him, as it will always be necessary to keep large armies in the Philippines. In that all the negro is at home and, judging from an article printed elsewhere, he seems to be looked upon by the native inhabitants with great respect.

On December 1 the head of the late President McKinley will appear on a new issue of postal cards. Probably before long, it will also be seen on an

issue of postage stamps. Both Garfield and Lincoln have been similarly honored.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Cinnamon for influenza has been tested by Dr. J. C. Ross for eight years, and he finds that it cuts short the attack, the patient being usually convalescent in three to four days.

Smoke from the chimney of a copper foundry serves an English observer as a safe barometer. He notes that if the smoke rises slightly and evenly it is a sign of good weather; but bad weather is near if the smoke is beaten down, or if it curves back upon itself.

A mistake not likely to be rectified seems to have been made by the designers of the first wheels for railways. The flanges—doubtless without special consideration—were placed on the inside, where they may remain, but a Burmah contractor has just shown that wheels with outside flanges will round sharp curves without derailment or locking where wheels with inside flanges will jam and leave the track.

The new electroscope of Sigs. Rosas and Laurenti, two Italian naval engineers, is claimed to be the most successful solution thus far of the problem of giving vision to the crews of submarine vessels. It has a range of 60 degrees, showing objects on the water distinctly and without distortion, and the only part of the apparatus reaching above the surface is a practically invisible tube five inches in diameter.

The method of measuring smell adopted by M. Berthelot opens a wide field for investigation. A bottle is filled with the vapor of an odoriferous substance, which is weighed before and after to determine the quantity of vapor, and measured fractions of the vapor are then poured from bottle to bottle until just enough remains in one to excite the nerves of smell. With iodoform the quantity was three-eighths of one millionth of a grain, while a thousandth as much musk would probably suffice.

Powdered sugar without grinding is produced by the new process of Vallee and Geraud, two French inventors. The sugar solution is heated in an open vessel to about 120 deg. C., and is then poured into a stirring vat with shafts revolving thirty or forty times per minute. The water begins at once to evaporate and the strongly agitated mass finally becomes pulverulent. In about fifteen minutes the process is complete, and the vessel is tipped and emptied, a special contrivance keeping up the agitation during the time.

To give sight to good eyes is a curious feat that has been accomplished by Director Keller of the Vienna Institute for the Blind. The patient, a boy now seven years old, had perfectly formed eyes, but was unable to see; and he has been taught patiently for fourteen months with such success that he can discern colors, forms and objects, and read by sight. He was first trained to see a disc of light in a dark room. This was a tedious task, as he was quite unconscious of the existence of the faculty that was being developed, but he saw the disc at last, and was then shown colors through suitable glasses, followed by geometrical figures and letters on the disc, and then by the illuminated objects without the disc. The last stage was a gradual change to daylight conditions.

SHERIFF'S SALE NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN EXECUTION issued by Lyle A. Dickey, Second District Magistrate of Honolulu, Isl. and of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1901, in re matter of Alexander Lothian vs. Tsakka, I have, on this 30th day of October, A. D. 1901, levied upon, and shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the police station, Kalahehue Hale, in said Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1901, all the right, title and interest of the said Tsakka in and to the following described property, unless the judgment, amounting to sixty-two and 70-100 dollars, interest, costs and my expenses are previously paid. Said property levied upon being:

One Dark Bay Mare, CHAS. F. CHILLINGWORTH, Deputy Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu, 6004—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 25; Dec. 4.

PIONEER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of Gear, Lansing & Co., Judd building, Merchant street side, on MONDAY EVENING, November 4, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock.

Payments are required in gold. A. V. GEAR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society will be held at the offices of Mr. W. E. Taylor, Saturday evening, November 2, at 8:30, when election of officers will take place.

All members are urgently requested to be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to all physicians to be present.

ARTHUR G. HODGINS, Secretary.

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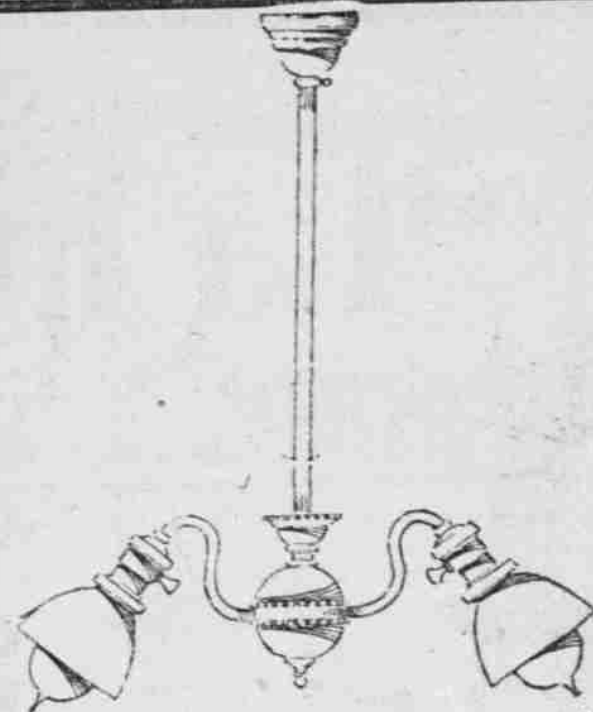
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